CANTON RATIFIES THE ST. LOUIS NOMI-NATIONS

THE PLACE THRONGED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC PEO-PLE FROM ALL PARTS OF EASTERN OHIO-GREAT OPEN-AIR MEETING AT WHICH

Canton, Ohio, June 27 .- The nomination of Mc-Kinley was ratified with pomp and ceremony this afternoon. The outpouring of people from Cleveland and other cities of Eastern Onio was very large. They began coming into the city at an early hour in the morning. At 7 o'clock

this evening delegations were still arriving. All day long crowds hung about the McKinley use, and a lively stream of callers poured in at the gate. There is evidence on every hand that Major McKinley holds a firm and high place in the hearts of the people of Canton and East-

The speaking this afternoon was from a stand erected at one end of a vacant lot. The meeting was presided over by Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, who made a pleasant speech, and introduced President Wolcott, of the Tippecanoe Club. Mr. Wolcott made a short address, and was followed by General C. H. Grosvenor. The latter's fame as a McKiniey worker had gone before him, and he got a most cordial welcome. The chairman introduced him as the recognized leader of the Republican House of Representatives. The crowd greeted this statement with

GENERAL GROSVENOR'S SPEECH.

Speaking of the issue of the campaign, General Grosvenor said: "The Republican Convention at St. Louis did not abandon any of the tenets of its ancient political faith, nor did it announce any new doctrine. It stands to-day as shown by its platform where it stood from 1861 all along the shining pathway it has journeyed. Bear in mind it was the Republican party which enacted the law authorizing the issue of the greenback dollar, and proclaimed as the solemn urpose of the country that the greenback should be a demand upon the Treasury for a dollar, as good as the dollar of the best and richest country on earth. It was the Republican party which ned that promise, and gave a dollar in gold to the holders of each dollar of their money.

There is not one dollar which to-day passes surrent in the United States and is respected the world over which does not owe its value and parity to the wisdom and the patriotism of the Republican party. The silver question, now so soon to be a National issue between the men of ound-money idea and the Populistic 50-cent dollar advocates, is a convenient mask to hide behind by the party, which, coming into power in 1893, proceeded to destroy the industries of the country and plunge the Treasury into insolvency. That is the real issue of this cam-

'The answer to this question and issue will come from the people. The people always settle the real issues. The people have decreed that we shall raise money sufficient to maintain our Treasury and that we shall not borrow it from Europe. They have decreed that we shall build up a market for our products of farm, factory and mine They have decreed that we shall furnish employfor our own labor at home and pay for it good wages, and shall not pay our money for the products of the labor of Europe."

A POPULAR SPEAKER OF CLEVELAND. James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, followed General osvenor. His speech was the most humorous of the day, and was heartily applauded.

the day, and was heartily applauded.

The city of St. Louis has been visited by two cyclones lately. Both were irresistible in power and lat benind them lasting, but different results. One was born of disorfer, and the other was born of an enlightened public opinion. One was malevolent, and the other was grand. The first cyclone was typical of Democracy, for the reason that it demolished in moments the labor of years; for the reason that demolished in moments the labor of years; for the reason that can have an accordant to the standard destruction were ruthlessly wrought by it and sorrow and pain were caused by it. But I have said that the other cyclone was magnificent. It hurt no one and it helped many. It came not to desiroy; it came to comfort and refresh. It blew sany the clouds of disaster from the political horizon and cleared the atmosphere. The weeds of free table and the rotten timber of inflation went down lefter it. With trresistible yet gentle might, it poked up McKinley and Hobart and carried them feward, and at length set them down again at the stream, too, and it gave General Grosvenor considerable of a boost.

We are met here to-day to rejoice and be thank.

ed, too, and it gave General Grosvenor conble of a boost.

The control of the Republican cyclone that
ast week at St. Louis. We are all to be conated and the country is to be congratulated—
f canton because your beloved fellow-townstown as been greatly and deservedly honored; we
because our fellow-citizen has been selected
toole of our people to fill the most majestic
not only in this country, but in the world,
to people of the United States are to be conated because after the 4th of March, 1897,
will have a President whose name is a
cume for particulum; who stands forth as the
entative of everything that is truly American,
b, with a large heart and a large-minded refor the rights of other people, still holds the
sta of his own countrymen as paramount. We
be congratulated because, by his mere nomic the American manufacturer has begun to
seart and the American laborer has begun to
seart and the American laborer has begun to
seart and the American laborer has begun to

WHAT THE NOMINATIONS MEAN.

In unmistakable language it announces that the Republican party proposes to see to it in the fu-Wit always has in the past, that a dollar of Amerhan money shall be worth a hundred cents, not only to this country, but in every quarter of the earth It instate that the stricken soldier shall not be paid Ms pension in a depreciated currency; that the wages of the inborer shall not be cut in half; that America shall not be Mexicanized, and that the oblipations of the Government shall be redeemed in the best money-in gold-until such time as, by intersation agreement, silver can be made as good as announce to the world that if, seventy-odd years en it was first enunciated, it was not male in soil, the Republican party will take the occasion to enlarge its scope.

can soil, the Republican party will take the it occasion to enlarge its scope. It does the party by proper discriminating to revive our merchant marine. It is a grand to. There is not an unpartoit sentiment or arise word in it, and on its broad planks the ansafely stand. Mr. Whitney, of New-York, with a statement the other day. I have a best for Mr. Whitney, for, while he is a in theory, he is, after all, a Republican e. Mr. Whitney said that he had given up el journey to Europe in order that he at home and endeavor to save the Demoarty from complete annahilation. Why Mr. should have thought it necessary to do this a loss to understand. Why not let the old

A NAME TO CONJURE VICTORY.

the great French Napoleon was at the his power, the light of victory always -pou the faces of his soldiers, even before the had been fired or the battle had been befaces of the followers of the great Amer con, so strong is their confidence in his safership, so magical is his name, so capturing his safership, so magical is his name, so capturing his secondity, are already lightened by the glory of soming trium; and that, too, even before the memy has form or his lines. We shall win a great licity his raff-a victory for protection, for sound money, or atriodism—a victory not only for the American home, as which as a restore the Nation's credit and make which as a restore the Nation's credit and make the prosperous. This year, my friends, is a sepublican year, and this year will be a history-sating year.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH HEARD.

Charles Errory Smith was most heartly Freeted when the chairman introduced him as he friend of Blame, Garfield, Harrison and Mc-Kinley. Mr. Smith, among other things, said: "I congratulate you upon the supreme honor which comes to the man whom you in your love and faith have given to public life, and I contratulate him upon the personal devotion and long and loyal support of such a people as I see before me. No man can hold the continued the troatest trust. This earnest and high-minded community represents and reflects the breatest process and patriotism of the great American process. To preserve the full

MAJOR M'KINLEY AND OTHERS SPOKE.

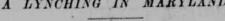
DREW JACKSON.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN GEDNEY CHANNEL-NO DAMAGE DONE

> DELAY OF ABOUT TWELVE HOURS, PUTS TO SEA.

The Cunarder Umbria got entangled with a submerged wreck in Gedney's Channel on her way to sea yesterday morning, and her impatient passengers spent ten hours or more bewailing their fate. This crooked outlet to the sea has caused, directly or indirectly, many a mishap, but the Cunard steamers have been seldom among those which stuck their noses in the sands of the Lower Bay, or met other trouble.

The Umbria left her pier at 9 a. m. She carried a large number of passengers, and not a man or woman of them expected to stop running until the other side was reached. The steamer spel down the Bay, and passed Quarantine at 9:45. | Cocking, who had been awakened by the sound of



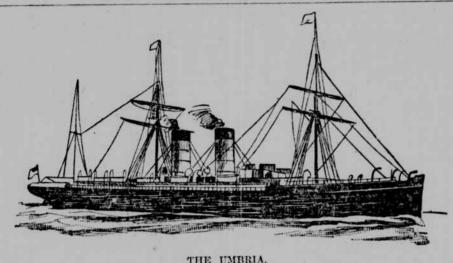
HANGED BY A MOB.

HE WAS AWAITING TRIAL ON CHARGES OF MUR-DERING HIS WIFE AND SISTER-IN-LAW-THE LYNCHING PLANNED AT A

BASEBALL GAME.

La Plata, Md., June 27.-Joseph Cocking, who was awaiting trial here for the murder of his wife and sister-in-law on April 23, was taken from the jail at morning and hanged. The mob had been quietly organized, and the authorities were taken wholly by surprise. The citizens of the town had no intimation of the affair, and did not suspect that anything was wrong until at sunrise they found the body of the wretched man hanging lifeless from

The rickety old masqueraded in woman's attire. jail building was in charge of Washington Burch, an aged colored man, who, after some little show of resistance, handed over the keys to the crowd.



Her passengers were then promenading about the deck and all was apparently happy aboard. About a half hour later, however, in the channel, the liner suddenly struck an obstruction, hesitated, and then plunged forward, causing consternation among officers and passengers. The Umbria had run across the submerged wreck of the coal barge Andrew Jackson, which was sunk in the channel on May 22.

Josiah Johnson was the pilot in charge, and when the first shudder ran through the Cunarder he started back in astonishment. He knew that he had thirty-five feet of water under him, and believed everything dangerous was charted, but there the pilot was mistaken.

NOTICE OF THE OBSTRUCTION. The following notice anent the obstruction was published in The Tribune on June 23: NOTICE TO MARINERS.

New-York, June 22 .- The following notice to mariners has just been issued by the Engineer Office, United States Army:

Mariners are hereby notified that operations for the removal of the wreck of the coal barge in the western end of Gedney Channel, New-York Harbor, will begin Monday, June 22, 1858.

The plant will be anchored near the wreck, and will remain there during favorable weather until the wreck is removed. It will be properly lighted at night. Vessels and steamers in passing are requested to give it a wide berth.

The Andrew Jackson came up last month in tow of the tugboat Morse, and when nearly abreast of the Hook she was run into by the steamship Vedia and sunk. The Jackson was heavily laden with coal, and made a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

Fortunately, the boat was not moving at full speed when she steamed against the barge, and suffered no damage.

It was 10:15 a. m. when the a just shortly after high tide, and it was feared that the boat was in a bad way. Gloomy prognosticators said that the Umbria would be badly damaged when low tide came. But their prophe cles were unfulfilled. They have good seamen aboard the Cunarders, and they also have a large measure of what is known as "Cunard luck," reasons which account in part for the old line's popularity.

SIGNAL FROM THE CAPTAIN.

Shortly after 11 a. m. Captain Dutton signalled that he was aground, and asked that word be sent to his agents. The first news of the mishap to the Cunarder came by telegraph, and then the officers of the tug Edwin Hawley, which had passed her, gave details of her trouble. When the Umbria left her pier she was drawing twenty-six feet of water, and when the Hawley's people saw her she was seven feet more out of the water and listing somewhat to starboard.

STRANGE LUCK OF A DECKHAND.

An incident which may be related here is told by those aboard the tug. As the Hawley drew away from the grounded liner, a handsome woman ran to the rail, and swinging her pocketbook high in the air hailed those aboard the tug. She gesticulated wildly, and then finally threw the purse toward the tug, and it was caught by one of the deckhands. In the purse, which was of enake skin, there was a ten-dollar bill, a one-dollar bill, a Mexican dollar, a steamship ticket to Liverpool, and the addresses of several prominent Southerners. The captain of the tug swore the reporter to secrecy before showing him the names of the woman and her friends. Why the purse was thrown to the tugboat men is still a mystery. The purse was carried back to the Umbria by Vernon H. Brown. who went out to the grounded vessel on the tug

Among the tugs that steamed out to the disabled steamer were the Evarts, the Pulver, the Chapman tugs, the W. E. Chapman, the lighter Stranahan and the Merritt tugs.

The news of the Umbria's trouble reached the city soon after the accident, and the friends of passengers began calling up the Cunard Line office by telephone, and they kept the wires busy until late at night, when the office was closed. There was no danger at any time, but the company had boats ready to take off the passengers and mails if necessary.

At 10 p. m. the big liner got out of her uncomfortable position and proceeded to sea at 10:50.

The men on the tugs which came in last night reported that the passengers were not at all disturbed by the mishap, as they were confident that the Cunard people would look after both their safets and amounted. the Cunard people

AN INVESTIGATION PROBABLE.

An investigation as to the cause of the collision will probably be made at once. The channel out to sea is a crooked one at best, and has often been the subject of discussion among shipping men, who would like to see a straight channel made. The point where the Cunarder struck the barge

is about two miles north-northeast of Sandy Hook Point. Yesterday morning was the time set for blowing up the wrecked coal barge, and all preparations to that end had been made.

According to the pilots in port the Jackson is in about the middle of Gedney Channel, at its entrance, near the inside bank. The pilote say that there must have been at least thirty-five feet of water under the Umbria when she struck. The place where the Jackson less is known as the Black Hole.

About 6 o'clock last evening, when it was sup posed that the Umbria might be detained all night, there was a large crowd at the Cunard sengers might be returned; but the people re-

Continued on Third Page-

JOSEPH COCKING TAKEN FROM JAIL AND

the railing of a bridge near the jail. The mob was composed of about thirty masked men, half of whom, in addition to their disguises,

partly dressed. He finished his tollet silently, and followed his captors without a murmur to the bridge, which is about two hundred yards from th neck, he was asked by the leader of the gang to

had nothing to confees. Asked to make his peace with God, he replied that he did not feel like pray The men then without more ado pushed him from the rail of the bridge, and the wretched man ropped terr feet. After watching the body swing slowly to and fro until they were satisfied that their was dead, the mob silently dispersed Sheriff Wade, who lives about sixty yards from the jail, was not awakened by the mob, and knew nothing of what had occurred until after daylight

In the mean time Burch, the colored janitor, came to La Plata and awoke State's Attorney who, with Magistrate Sutherland and Dr. Owen drove to the scene of the hanging and cut down the oody. It was removed to the jail and an inquest There had been desultory talk of lynching Cock ing since he was returned from Baltimore, on May 21, but no one seemed to give much credence to the

Certainly Sheriff Wade took no unusual

It is said that the determination to lynch Cocking the scene of the tragedy, yesterday afternoon After the game the advisability of hanging ing in order to save the county the expense of trying him was discussed. It is alleged that the crowd was composed of some of the leading residents of the county, and that the proposition to lynch cused man was discussed at calmly as if they were planning another ball game. After all the arrangements had been made the men dispersed and met again near the jail at Port Tobacco shortly before midnight. Little time was lost after the assemblage, and in less than half an hour after their arrival the crowd disappeared as noiselessly

s they had come. Cocking was born in England in 1860. For several years he had been the proprietor of a country store at Hill Top, a hamlet nine miles from this place. On the night of April 23 his wife, Mrs. Mary Cocking, and his sister-in-law, Miss Datsy Miller, were muriered in their rooms, being beaten and hacked to death with a hatchet. Cocking was found lying or floor in the cellar, his clothing spattered with blood and several slight scratches about his face and hands. His feet were tightly bound with a piece of rope. His story was that two men had enered the house, and after assaulting him had bound him and thrown him into the cellar. He explained the absence of the cord about his hands by stating that he had severed it with a piece of broken glass.

An investigation satisfied the police that Cocking was the perpetrator of the crime, and a perfect chain of circumstantial evidence pointed to him as the murderer. He was indicted and taken to Baltimore for safety, the excitement being so great that the authorities feared violence. After a few weeks stay in the Baltimore jail, Cocking was brought back to La Plata for a preliminary hearing. His counsel asked that the case be tried in St. Mary's County, and the case was set for trial at the next term of court at Port Tobacco. Since his return Cocking had been morose and tacturn. He refused to discuss the murder or his chances of acquittal. Several theories have been advanced by residents of the county, but the real motive for the dastardly double murder has never been learned. him and thrown him into the cellar. He explained

MURDERERS UNDER MILITARY GUARD. St. Paul, Minn., June 27.-Protected by Company D, 1st Regiment of the State Militia, the Glene tramp murderers arrived here yesterday, and were at once placed in the county jail for safe-keeping. The Sheriff at Glencoe felt it would be wiser to re-move them from that place, although there was

TWO MEN SHOT DOWN FROM AMBUSH. Winston, N. C., June 27,-In Alleghany County last vening Scott McGraw, ex-jailer, and Pet Poup were that and killed from ambush by unknown persons Both men were among the best citizens of that county. A few years ago, while he was jailer, Mc-Graw shot and killed a member of the party who lynched a man named Slaughter, from Virginia. It is believed that McGraw was shot yes; erday by friends of the man he killed. There is talk of lynchof if the gulity men are caught.

JUMPED TO HER DEATH.

AN INSANE WOMAN LEAPS FROM A TRAIN RUN-NING AT FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

Hancock, Md., June 27.-While Mrs. Boyle, wife of Michael Boyle, of Oakland, Md., in charge of her husband and Dr. Taylor, of Oakland, was being taken to Baltimore for treatment for insanity, she jumped from train No. 4, on the Baltimore and Obio Bullroad at Turkey Foot Curve, ten miles west of this place, at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and was killed outright. The train was running at about

killed outright. The train was running at about fifty miles an hour, and the demented woman made the leap from a window of the toliet-room.

The woman's attack is of recent origin, but at times the became violent. Yesterday she made three attempts at suicide, once by hanging, again by taking poison and then by throwing herself in front of a freight train. In each care she was rescued, and the was decided to place her in an asylum near Baitlimore for treatment at once. When it became known that the woman had jumped from the train, a stop was made and the body recovered. Later it was sent to her home in Oakland for burial. She leaves four children.

ACCUSED OF WRECKING HIS BANK.

Nashville, Tenn., June 27.-W. E. Hale, cashler of the failed bank of A. Bryan & Co., of Watertown, Tenn., was arrested yesterday, charged with em bezziement and false entries. An examination of the bank's affairs revealed a rotten condition, due, it is said, to Hale's speculations.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN WASHINGTON. Spokane, Wash., June 27.-The Pend Oreille River has overflowed its banks, flooding the entire Calispell Valley and spreading ruin and disaster to settlers for twenty miles around. The loss of cattle is heavy, and crops will be an entire loss.

PAIN'S MANHATTAN BEACH FIREWORKS. Buy direct from the manufacturer: 66 per cent dis-count. Why buy inferior fireworks when you can get Pain's fireworks as cheap as the cheapest? 55 Fulton-st., cor. Cliff. Send for catalogue.—(Advt.

LITTLE HOPE, HE SAYS, OF BEATING FREE SILVER AT CHICAGO.

ITS ADOPTION IN THE CONVENTION WILL BREAK THE SOUTH AND WEST HAVE PASSED

THE POINT OF DISCUSSION-THE NATIONAL HONOR INVOLVED.

William C. Whitney late yesterday consented to give an interview on the political situation. He had spent the day in his home, but there were reports that he had made arrangements for a consultation with Senator Hill and other Democratic leaders in the evening. He talked despondently of the Democratic prospects, although he de clared he was going to Chicago to aid in a most determined fight against free silver.

The Tribune reporter talked with Mr. Whitne in his home, at No. 2 West Fifty-seventh-st. "How is the campaign getting on?" asked the reporter

"Like 1860, the truth must be told," Mr. Whitnev replied.

"What are the chances of sound money in Chi-

"Unless the situation changes, and our Southern and Western friends are disposed to reason with us, no chance whatever." "What do you hear from the South and West?"

"Judging by the letters I receive, there is no ap parent disposition to discuss the matter at issue I fear it has gone beyond that point." COULD DO NOTHING.

"Have you asked Senators Gorman and Brice to attend the Convention as a party duty?"

"No. They have no reason to believe that they could accomplish anything. None of us have." "If a free-coinage candidate is nominated on

free-coinage platform, what will be the result?" "Practically it will disrupt the Democratic party. No power on earth can either coerce of ersuade sound-money Democrats to forsake the fundamental principle of Democracy. They do not regard this question as either factional, sectional or political. The maintenance of National credit to a matter of National honor. The Saratoga platform emphasizes this fact. It says that rigid maintenance of the present gold standard at the present time is 'essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemp tion of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor.' That is New-York's position. It is as positive as words can express. And it cannot be changed."

COMPROMISE OUT OF THE QUESTION. "Then you do not look for a compromise?" "Compromise is impossible. Debasement of the currency would be more than monstrous in effect. It would be abandonment of principle. It would diegrace every citizen. It would not be

merely dishonest, it would be dishonorable. And

you cannot compromise a question of honor. "What do you expect to do in Chicago?" "Do everything in our power to save the party and protect the country. That is the plain duty of every Democrat who goes to Chicago; and it is none the less the duty of those who stay at home not to hamper the efforts of those who go And by those who stay at home I mean not merely Democrats; I mean to include every good citizen, regardless of politics or prejudices. The crisis which has come upon us is the most serious menace to National prosperity and the welfare of the people since 1860. This is the time when all men who love their country must stand together to avert, if possible, public disgrace and the wreck of hundreds of thousands of homes

throughout the entire country." "You do not despair of success, then?" "No. We cannot yet tell whether the knowledge of the attitude of Eastern Democrats will affect the determination of the Southern and Western Democrats, who have not known until within the last week how strong the feeling here is. The vigorous expression of our position may cause hesitation, especially among the rank and file of the Democracy, who, I cannot believe, want to drive all Eastern Democrats out of the party. I know some of the leaders of the movement assume that attitude, but I am not vet convinced that the people are behind them. And, if not, they will make their wishes known

CHAIRMAN HARRITY GOES HOME. William F. Harrity, chalrman of the Democrati National Committee, who has been here in consulta-tion with W. C. Whitney, took an So'clock train yes. terday morning for Philadelphia. A man who wa with him said that Mr. Harrity looked worried as he ate his breakfast, and that when he was tol that a prominent Wall Street banker had decided to bolt the Democratic party, to which he had adhere for a lifetime, and cast his vote for McKinley and the gold standard, Mr. Harrity's only comment was that it pained Mm to think of a good Democrat bolting the ticket before the candidates were nominated or a platform adopted. The other National Committeemen and Democratic leaders who have been here conferring with Mr. Whitney for the last two days were not to be found yesterday, and it was learned that the most of them, as Mr. Harrity, had left the city. They include Bradiey B. Smalley, member of the Democratic National Committee from Vermont; Benjamin T. Cable, the youthful leader from Illinois; ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut; Josiah Quincey, of Boston; Miles Ross, of New-Jersey; William F. Sheehan and others. the gold standard, Mr. Harrity's only comment was

Miles Ross, of New-Jersey; William F. Sneeman and others.

There was a report yesterday that a partial policy had been decided upon. It was declared that it had been decided to bring the gold-standard men together in Chicago before the end of next week, to make arrangement for their action in the Convention. It was said, further, that a bolt was fairerously discussed, and that this radical measure will hardly be resorted to until everything possible is done to effect a union on the platform. It is said to be Mr. Whitney's plan to have the gold-standard men beg the free-silver men to make concessions in the interest of harmony and adopt the money plank of the Saratoga Convention.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FLAG LAW VOID.

JUDGE WRIGHT QUASHES THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST GOVERNOR ALTGELD AND EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS.

Champaign, Ill., June 27.-In the Circuit Court here yesterday Judge Wright decided that the State law requiring the National flag to be displayed over every schoolhouse in the State during school hour was unconstitutional and wid. In was unconstitutional and void. In doing so he quashed the indictments which were recently returned by the Grand Jury against Governor Aligoid the trustees of the University of Illinois here and the officials of the city schools for violation of the law. The prosecuting attorney made a motion too late for a change of venue. The Court severely criticised the State's Attorney for permitting the indictments to be returned by the Grand Jury.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Lyons, Iowa, June 27.—By the explosion of a quantity of blasting powder, kept in a room in the home of William Costello, near Charlotte, Lucy Hogan, a servant, aged seventeen, and "Mat" Costello, eleven years old, were killed last night. They had gone with a light to get something and the explosion followed.

ottumwa, Iowa, June 27.—Pastmaster T. W. Kili-ion, of Moulton, was brought here by United States Marshal Wray last evening on the charge of open-ing private letters. The Commissioner placed his bond at \$1,500, which he furnished. Kililon's opera-tions have extended over the three years he has oc-cupled the office. The case was handled by Post-office Inspector W. N. D. Mercer.

Butte, Mont., June 27.—John Phillips and Jaco Werule, miners at Belt, were killed and their bodies blown to atoms by a premature explosion yesterday afternoon. John Holt was seriously injured.

Toledo, Ohio, June 7.—At Findlay the Circuit Court has ordered the discharge of the Rev. Joseph Ebben-Powell, the English minister who was convicted in Common Pleas Court of violating the registration laws. The indictment was held to be faulty. The authorities of Hancock say they will take the case to the State Supreme Court. Lockport, N. Y., June II.—Florence Weaver, aged fifteen, daughter of Mrs. Anna Weaver, of Washburn-st., committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking "rough on rats," because her mother was preparing to take her to the police station for misconduct. She died in great agony. SAFE ROBBED ON A PIER.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

The employes of the Hamburg-American Packet yesterday afternoon, the safe in the superintendent's office on the pier having been robbed of \$40,000. The money was drawn from the bank and placed in the safe about noon.

The safe is an old-tashioned one, and does not have a combination lock. It is believed that it was opened with a key. The money was found to be missing at 3 o'clock, when preparations were made to pay off the 'longshoremen. No one was seen entering or leaving the office, and the robbery is shrouded in mystery. The theft was reported to Acting Chief of Police Hayes, of Hoboken, who said last night that several detectives were working on the case.

Hayes refused to say whether any employe familiar with the office and the antiquated safe was suspected.

VICTIMS OF CABLE-CARS.

THE GRIPMEN REFUSED TO STOP, AS USUAL-ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS MAY DIE.

Joseph Antonio, an Italian hatmaker, thirty-six old, of No. 422 East Eleventh-st., was badly njured about 9 o'clock last night while trying to a downtown Third-ave, cable-car, between Eleventh and Twelfth sts. He hailed the car, but it did not stop, so he attempted to jump on while it was in motion. A second car, or tached to the car that he tried to board. As he reached the step of the first car he fell, and was struck in the back by the rear car. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he had a fracture of the spine and contusions of the right leg. At a late hour his condition was very

Denis Halpin, about twenty-five years old, while with two friends, James Mullins and Henry Richberg, attempted to board an uptown Third-ave. cable-car at Tenth-st. soon after Antonio had been hurt. The three men halled the car, and, though it did not stop, they tried to board it. Mullins and Richberg got on safely, but Halpin fell, striking his head against an elevated railroad pillar. He was removed to Believue Hospital suffering from scalp wounds and contusions of the right arm and right

CRUISERS COME BACK TO PORT.

THE INDIANA, MONTGOMERY AND CINCINNATI RETURN FROM TARGET PRACTICE.

The battle-ship Indiana, Captain Robley D. Evans, ch has been at sea for a few days for target practice, came into port late last evening, and reumed her place at the anchorage off Tompkinsville. Staten Island. The two small cruisers, Montgomery and the Cincinnati, which had also been out for a short spin, came in earlier, and were at the anchorage when the Indiana arrived there.

D. C. EDWARDS KILLED IN MEXICO.

HE FALLS FROM A CLIFF WITH HIS BICYCLE IN THE SIERRE MADRAS MOUNTAINS.

Guadalajara, Mex., June 27.-D. C. Edwards, an American, who has been making a tour through Mexico and left here a few days ago to cross the Sterre Madras, on his way to Manzanillo, was killed by falling over a cliff eighty miles distant from here. His mangled body and broken bleycle were found at the foot of the cliff. The mountain trail at that point is narrow and dangerous, and it is supposed that Edwards was carrying his wheel when his foot slipped and he was dashed over the precipice. His place of residence in the United States is not known here.

HAS FORT CHARTER FALLENT

REPORT THAT THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD NEAR BULUWAYO IS NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE MATABELES.

London, June 27 .- A dispatch from Buluwayo to 'The Pail Mail Gazette" says that the British position at Fort Charter has fallen into the hands of the Matabeles. This report, however, is not confirmed.

TWO NEW MINISTERS RECEIVED.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPAN AND ARGEN-TINA WELCOMED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 27 .- The new diplomatic repre entatives of Japan and the Argentine Republic were formally received by the President to-day and duly recognized in their official capacty. Both ceremonie of presentation occurred in the Blue Room of the White House, and the introduction in each case was made by Secretary Olney. Martin Garica Merou, the Argentine Minister, was received at 11 o'clock. He was accompanied by Vincente J. Dominguez, first secretary of legation. Both wore conventional civilian dress, which was in marked contrast to the brill-

Toru Hoshi, and his first secretary. Mr. Keisheiro Matsul, who had their audience an hour later. The usual formal expression of goodwill were made by the two Ministers and the President. To the Argentine Minister the President said:

"I appreciate the warm and friendly sentiments to which you give expression on behalf of your Government and people for this Nation and citizens. They are cordially reciprocated. I assure you that I shall spare no efforts to contribute to the laudable desire you express to strengthen and maintain the amicable ties that happily unite our respective countries."

ant uniforms of the new Japanese Minister, Mr.

Toru Hoshi, and his first secretary, Mr. Keisheiro

COMPLAINTS BY SEAMEN.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY ON SHIPBOARD-FINES DE-

DUCTED FROM WAGES. complaint by satiors of alleged brutality inflicted by a ship's officer was heard yesterday before United States Shipping Commissioner Keenan in the Barge Office. The case was that of five seamen of the American bark William F. Babcock, against Captain Robert J. Graham. The Willam F. Babcock sailed from this port for San Franclaco and Honolulu this spring, and returned last According to the sworn statements of the five complaining sailors, the mate, McEachen, knocked down several members of the crew with

knocked down several members of the crew with belaying-pins. One sailor showed a broken mose as evidence of ill treatment. The mate left the vessel at Honoluiu.

When the crew went on shore at the Hawatian capital they were arrested on the charge of desertion and damaging a Chinaman's property. Fines were exacted, which Captain Graham paid. Subsequently, upon arrival in port here, he deducted the amount of the fines from the pay of the seamen, one sailor receiving a balance of 67 cents for several months' work, and another being charged with a debt due to the skipper. Deputy Commissioner Keenan decided that the accounts should stand. In regard to the charge of brutality, William O. Berger, one of the crew, testified that Captain Graham had blackened his eye and also assaulted others on board. Mr. Bodine, attorney for the seamen, said that he would carry the case into court, and the hearing was adjourned.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 27 (Special).-General John C. Robinson, of this city, has the honor of having mustered into the Army of the Union Major

HE MUSTERED M'KINLEY INTO THE ARMY.

William McKinley. General Robinson is now con pletely blind, and has only one leg, having left the other one at Gettysburg. His interest in contemporary occurrences, however, is not abated by his misfortunes. It would, indeed, be strange did not he revert to an incident in his career that seems of special interest just now. To a Tribune correspondent he told this story:

"In the early part of the war I was stationed at Columbus. Ohio, and it became my duty to muster into service, among other regiments, the famous Ohio 23d. It later proved a fighting regiment and took part in a number of the severest battles of the took part in a number of the severest battles of the war. General Rosecrans was colonel of the regiment; Stanley Matthews was leutenant-colonel, and Rutherford B. Haves major. In the ranks was a heardless boy in his teens, whose name was William McKinley, jr. The record of the then beardless boy is now almost as familiar to everybody as that of the others who became famous, and, unless all signs fail, he will be the next President of the United States." It was thirty-five years ago that General Robinson mustered these men into the service, and while he now is nearing the eighty-year mark he hopes to live long enough to see the beardless youth of his regiment imaugurated President.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL - Broadway, corner 27th-st.; 200 rooms; 31 per day and upward; entirely reflitted; perfect cuisine, at moderate prices.—Advl. Cobden Club, which celebrated to-night the fifti-

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

EFFECTS OF THE CUYUNI AFFAIR PACIFIC RATHER THAN DISTURBING.

Company in Hoboken did not receive their wages THE NEED OF ARBITRATION IN THE VENEZUE LAN DIFFICULTY ENFORCED BY IT-SPAIN'S

> WAR-THE SALISBURY GOVERN-MENT'S SLOW PROGRESS-ENG-LISH CRITICS CHANGE THEIR

MINDS ABOUT YALE. London, June 27.-The general effect of the new

Cuyuni affair is pacific rather than disturbing, because it demonstrates the urgent necessity for a settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration. The details of the arrest of Harrison are not known here with precision, but the collision of the Guiana road makers and the Venezuela police is discussed by the press with caution and moderation, and further delay in conducting negotiations with the United States is deprecated. The aggressive action of the Venezuela police serves to emphasize the dangerous tendencies of torpid diplomacy. The fact that irresponsible police officials can provoke & petty conflict on a disputed border which may bring two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family within measurable distance of a fratricidal war is regarded as the strongest possible argument for a speedy adjustment of the entire contro-Whoever is at fault in the Cuyuni diatrict, the incident imparts a new impulse to the movement for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

Reports received from Washington of the favorable state of the negotiations on this subject are considered here to be premature and unduly sanguine: but the two Governments are confidently believed to be approaching some practical solution. Perhaps the strongest ground for faith in the ultimate success of arbitration is the record of the continuous failure of the Salisbury Government in the conduct of foreign affairs Since they have been unsuccessful everywhere else, that Government will naturally be anxious to retrieve their blunders by a great stroke at Washington. The organization of a permanent arbitration tribunal would be a diplomatic triumph of the first order which would blot Armenia out of remembrance. It would be received with intense satisfaction by the English people. The opinion is gaining ground among well-informed diplomatists that this result will be Brought about before Mr. Cleveland leaves office, and that the Cuyuni affair is hastening rather than retarding it.

The good offices of the American Government in securing the prompt release of Harrison are frankly acknowledged by the London journals to-day, and Lord Salisbury is praised for his good sense and tact in refraining from making a direct peremptory demand upon Venezuela.

American securities have been stiffened since McKinley's nomination on a sound-money platform, but there has been no marked reaction from the stagnation and depression of the last six months. European holders of American bonds are less anxious to sell than they were before, but investors are not more eager to buy. The result has disappointed houses dealing in American stocks, but it can easily be explained: While the Republican platform is satisfactory from the investor's point of view, the increasing strength of the silverites in the Democratic Convention excites apprehension. The details of American politics are not understood here, and the attitude of the Democratic party on the currency question causes uncertainty and uneastness. A prominent banker, interested in American securities, remarks:"What I hope for is the adoption of a silver platform by the Democratic Convention. It will force the currency issue upon the country, and lead to a settlement which restore the National credit. That will be a better result than the adoption of a compromise bimetallism plank at Chicago, which can only serve to cloud this great issue of fulfilling existing contracts and paying bonds and greenbacks in gold. A straight fight between gold and silver, with the victory for honest currency, will set us right before the world. The settlement of the Venezuela question and the creation of & permanent arbitration tribunal would also have a most favorable effect upon American securi-

ties." European investors, while the fight was going on, would naturally be alarmed by the adoption of a radical silver platform, and they would not be reassured by any transparent compromise of shuffling phrases and evasions. The Democracy now, as often before, is plotting against the public credit and impairing the National financial

prestige abroad.

The Spanish Budget reveals the desperate straits to which the bankrupt treasury is reduced. The tobacco monopoly is renewed for twenty-four years. The Rothschilds are making a new loan upon the security of an extended lease of the Almaden quickstiver mines, and shipowners have offered to submit to an extortionate navigation tax for six years. Maturing loans will be met by fresh borrowing at extortionate rates, and the Finance Minister considers the prospects of the bankrupt Government hopeful. Experts like "The Economist" are not deceived by these devices of an embarrassed Government. They perceive that no provision is made in the Budget for the cost of the Cuban war and that within three months the resources derived from pledging the 5 per cent Cuban bonds will be exhausted. The war expenses have been met so far from this source, and when the bonds are all issued and pledged the Treasury will be in a desperate condition if the war be prolonged.

The Salisbury Government have lightened ship by throwing overboard a large part of the cargo, but are still sailing under bare poles and making little progress. The Rating bill will probably be passed under closure next week. Fourteen days have already been occupied with the discussion of this short and simple measure. The custom has been to reserve the report stage for the correction of errors in drafting and for amendments already agreed upon; but this measure, after passing Committee in an all-night session before the recess, has been taken up afresh and debated and obstructed with all the resources of the Opposition. The abandonment of the Education bill renders it possible for the Government to carry -several minor measures and arrange a compromise by which the Irish Land bill may be enz.cted.

The Liberals are in a triumphant mood after their success in blocking the Education bill, and are not disposed to help their opponents in any respect. Sir William Harcourt's leadership is most brilliant and effective; Mr. Chamberlain, the only man capable of meeting him in debate, is preoccupied and silent. Mr. Balfour's prestige has been greatly impaired by his mismanagement of the business of the session. He has not led the House well, but deserves less censure than he receives. The Education bill was forced upon the Ministry by Lord Salisbury and the clerical party, and Mr. Balfour himself took little interest in it, merely carrying out his uncle's orders and vainly endeavoring in the end to convince the Prime Minister that the majority were indifferent and divided, and that it could not be passed either in the autumn session or in January.

The Canadian election was a godsend for the

Continued on Third Page-

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1896.—COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.—THIRTY PAGES. ONTO A SUBMERGED BARGE. A LYNCHING IN MARYLAND, MR. WHITNEY DESPONDENT. IN M'KINLEY'S HOME TOWN. THE UMBRIA STRIKES THE SUNKEN AN-